Most grapevines are allowed to overbear. The trimming in fall or winter may be sufficient, but the shoots set more fruit than they ought to bear. This causes late ripening invariably, and, if the fruit is excessive, mildew will strike it in the effort of nature to destroy a part. Early in the season there is no difficulty. To form green grapes is little more labor than to send out new shoots and leaves. The blossoming is somewhat exhaustive, but the greatest strain comes in perfecting the seeds. Here in each seed is the embryo of a future vine, and twenty, thirty or fifty grapes often on a single bunch, each containing two or more seeds. Three and sometimes four bunches will set on a shoot. It is easy to see that the mineral food, especially potash, required to perfect grape seeds must be drawn upon to a greater extent than the roots can reach in ordinary soil. Prof. Caldwell told us at the last meeting af our horticultural society, that potash seemed to be a specific manure for fruit trees and vines at the time of ripening their fruit, at which time also the seeds

are perfected.

The remedy that naturally suggests itself is twofold. First to thin out the fruit so as to enable the vine to perfect it. I have often done this on Catawba vines, thinning the grapes by cutting out two and sometimes three bunches on a shoot. In this way I have fairly not so thinned would bear fruit hardly colored. In weight the fruit would be nearly the same, the bunches on the thinned vines being so much larger as to compensate for their smaller number. The thinning should be done before blossoming if possible, or soon thereafter. It will do good, however, any time before the seeds are formed. Early in July

He wants to sell, also, before gets into the hands of rivals.

There is another point to this year I looked at one of my vines, a Rebecca, which was literally loaded with bunches. Some shoots having three or four bunches had made a growth of only a few leaves beyond the last bunch. No signs of mildew had showed themselves as yet, and I immediately picked the bunches, taking the smallest and poorest until I had stripped nearly half the fruit from the vine. There was probably then six to eight quarts of bunches, and they were not a quarter grown. The remainder immediately began to grow rapidly, the shoots put out new leaves, and all are still healthy. The vine has still too much fruit, and I have left it so purposely, for I am trying an experiment with it. I took several pieces of saltpeter, (nitrate of potash) dissolved them in two or three parts of water, and thoroughly deluged the ground around the vine to a distance of several feet. The water was not needed, but I knew no other way to get the potash to the roots soon enough to do much good. The foliage and fruit are still healthy, and if the vine perfects its enormous crop of grapes, I shall attribute it to the extra help it got in time of need.

pose next spring to sow some saltpeter. say half a pound per vine, around all my grapevines, and also cherry and apple trees. I do not see why if potash is a specific manure for fruits that a dressing should not be applied every time a tree blossoms. Later in the season if the fruit is threatened, a further dress-ing may be added. When we learn what is wanted to make fruit grow, we can supply it at the time and in quanti-ties needed. Perhaps some other form of potash will be found more available testing period, which often requires half than the nitrate; but I have some faith in the nitrogen as a manure. The Rebecca vine which I am experimenting with is very liable to overbear, and this I think is a fault of most kinds of white grapes, which may be one reason why they are more apt to mildew.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

#### What Chinamen Live On.

our own, but it is a mistake to suppose us when a boy, contradicted. It proves that they eat the flesh of unclean animals. Rice and tea are present at every meal. Pork and chickens they esteem above all other meats. Fowls are pur-chased alive. They also eat fish. They breakfast at ten and dine at four. They passed. We believe to-day that there is fare more sumptuosly on Sundays and benefit derived by changing seeds. The Mondays, as they then have more leisure practice is almost universal. This is an for cooking. Rice is boiled and eaten evidence of its advantages. from a bowl, which is held to the lips "Run out," is a term n from a bowl, which is held to the lips while the rice is pushed into the mouth with chopsticks. Other food is cut into Breeds "run out." Varieties deteriorjunks and placed in a central dish. ate. New seed is obtained of the same The company take the food from the or an improved variety, produced on a dish with their chopsticks, one hand distant soil it may be, and the crop is being held under the morsel in its improved. Why? It is not easy to say passage from the dish to the mouth. why. It is easier to maintain average They cat soup with a spoon of porcelain.

No knives, forks or plates are used in eating. Bread, butter, milk or potatoes to maintain all their physical excellen-Chinaman was asked if he never drank tablished with a little effort which would anything besides tea, he did not reply, "hardly ever," but answered with an expressive shrug, "No, Chinee stomach of changing is beneficial, but they could no can—make sick." It it only the exchange for new varieties.—Cor. Prairie American stomach that can emtertain pie and ice water. The Chinese are not yet sufficiently civilized to use malt or spirituous liquors, and it is to be hoped they never will be.

A store in connection with one of the laundries supplies tea, clothing, shoes, dried food and sweetmeats, imported from San Francisco or Canton.

Should you invite a Chinaman to dine with you he will use a knife and fork gracefully, eat whatever is set before him, and, out of deference to his host, drink his tea with milk and sugar. He will not touch the food with his fingers. He will not stare at the strange things he may see, but will take an intelligent interest in whatever you may be pleased to show him. With native courtesy he will demean himself like a gentleman.

will demean himself like a gentleman.

Should you accept an invitation to dine with him you will find it hard to use chopsticks, and still harder to eat what is set before you. You will probably be confronted with a dish containing a moist mass of fish, flesh, fowl, and fruit, all cooked together and half submerged in a suspicious-looking liquid. Your first impression on tasting the mess will be that of appalling freshness. They use no salt in cooking. The second and succeeding impressions are indescribable. Suffice to say, you will not soon seek another invitation to dine a la Chinois.—Christian Union. a la Chinois.—Christian Union.

#### Bad Bargains in Nursery Stock.

FARMERS and fruit-growers need a word of caution now and then with reference to seductive advertisements of new nursery stock. It is the special desire of some nurserymen to deal in new varieties, and the inexperienced are apt to suffer in purse and temper by supposing that in their hands these marvels in pomology or horticulture will do exactly as advertised-or half as well. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sunk in this way by those who could illafford to lose anything, and it may be worth while to point out to the readers of The Examiner and Chronicle where the danger lies in purchasing these new

New varieties of vegetables or fruits which really excel all existing varieties are difficult to produce, and hence when a man claims to have a superior sort, the strongest kind of proof should be required respecting it. His own interested declaration is not sufficient. Besides, these new varieties are almost always pushed upon the market before they are sufficiently tested. A nurseryman of New Jersey or New York may tell the truth about his bantling's success on his own grounds for a year or so, but that does not prove that it will succeed in less careful hands, nor in the differing climates of Maine, South Carolina, Texas, Illinois, Oregon, or Canada. The Wilson strawberry among small fruits, and the Norway spruce among ripened Catawbas in seasons when vines evergreens, do succeed in almost all soils and climates; but they are exceptional. The propagator who thinks he has something remarkable naturally desires to push its sale, and if people will take his word as to its merits and buy, he is not engaged in drying fruits are reminded always particular to prove that it will that the solar heat is not sufficiently insucceed in other localities than his own. tense to destroy insect eggs that may He wants to sell, also, before the stock

There is another point to be remembered. It does not pay the ordinary purchaser to buy nursery-stock at high prices, with a view to the propagation and sale of plants at high prices also, because before he can put them on the market the professional nurseryman, with his appliances of hot-houses, bottom heat, propagation from root and green cuttings, etc., can beat him ten to one in the competition, The purchaser at high prices will very soon hear of reduced prices, and that so very low as to discourage him. In the case of a new fruit, if really of a superior quality, early and prolific, a crop from it pushed into market a year or two in advance of local competition may be very important, and may really pay, but the risk is great -too great for any but amateurs, or those farming on capital accumulated in business. The man of small means should be patient, and wait. If the new variety is really an acquisition, superior to most or all of the other sorts, the proof will rapidly accumulate, the price will go down rapidly as its propagation enlarges, and he can soon buy at living rates. The worth of a new berry, a new pear, or a new cereal, if really ex- of, but if all ladies have their pies "run

be of great value to them. These impositions are among the most serious drawbacks in fruit culture, as the damage incurred in testing over-puffed varieties is not measured by the first cost alone. It is chiefly felt in the loss of testing period, which often requires half a dozen years or more.—Cor. Examiner and Chronicle.

#### Seeds and Exchanging Seeds.

THERE is a universal belief among men in the business of gardening and farming that changing seeds from one locality to another is good for the product desired. We have seen the statement contradicted. We have seen al-THE diet of the Chinaman differs from most every fundamental truth, taught nothing to contradict. Our father believed this axiom. His neighbors be-lieved it. We have heard gray-bearded

Fall Plowing. THE better the preparation of the ground the better the crop. The high average yield of the English farms is no doubt largely due to the thorough preparation of the ground before seeding. Our climate is superior to that of England for wheat growing; yet a yield of sixty-four bushels per acre is not uncommon among good farmers there, while here forty bushels per acre is an unusual yield. Two plowings, several harmonical and in page 200. rowings, and, in many cases, rolling or crushing; and the excellent preparation of the soil by a previous root crop must have a much better effect upon the soil than one plowing, very poorly done be-cause of the hardness and dryness of

it's always in time.

#### HOME AND FARM.

No soap that injures the hands should ever be used for clothing; it is sure to do harm in the end.

GOATS ought always to be kept in large stables, because they will face fire, and horses will follow them out, though they would not go by themselves. PUFFS.-Two cups milk, two cups flour, two eggs, a little salt. Beat the whites separately, and add the last thing. Bake in muslin-rings or cups. This is sufficient for eight cups.

A COAT of gum copal varnish applied to the soles of boots and shoes, and repeated as it dries until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mabogany, will make the soles waterproof, and make them last three times

DRY WASH .- To clean white Shetland shawls, put the soiled article into a large bowl, throw over it half a teacupful of flour, "dry," rub thoroughly, as if washing, and then thoroughly shake out the flour. If the article is not clean, repeat the process in clean flour. Articles cleaned by this process will retain a new look as long as there is one thread

MUFFINS .- Two eggs, one pint flour, one teaspoon baking powder, one tea-cup milk, a piece of butter half the size of an egg, and a little salt. Mix the flour, baking powder and salt together. In another dish beat the yelks of the eggs, add the milk and butter, then the flour, then the beaten whites. Beat well together and bake in gem irons in a hot oven.

DRYING FRUITS.—Families of farmers have been deposited in the fruit when green, or in the process of drying. If put in a moderately warm oven for ten minutes all parasites and their eggs would be destroyed. In countries where fruits are extensively dried the treatment is practiced generally.

GREEN TOMATO SAUCE .- To two gallons of peeled and sliced tomatoes put five tablespoons of mustard, three gills of mustard seed, two and a half even tablespoons of black pepper, two of allspice, two of cloves, one gill of salt, one quart of chopped onions, two quarts of brown sugar, five pints of vinegar. Beat the spice, and boil all well together to the consistency of marmalade. Be careful not to let it burn or discolor.

PEACH ICE-CREAM .- One quart of rich milk and as much sweet cream; four cups of sugar, six eggs, one quart of very ripe peaches, pared and cut small. Make as in directions for selffreezing ice-cream, but stir in the peaches just before closing the freezer for the second time, beating them well into the congealing cream. Unless they are very sweet, you would do well to dredge them in sugar before they go in.

FRUIT PIE.—A simple thing to speak If this experiment is a success, I procose next spring to sow some saltpeter,
av half a pound per vine, around all

celling all kindred varieties now grown,
will soon win its way to fame and position.

celling all kindred varieties now grown,
will soon win its way to fame and posiberry, blackberry, juicy green apple, The writer has been himself so often etc., spread the under crust with butter, victimized, and has seen so many in- then sprinkle thickly with sugar, then stances among his acquaintances, that a flour; put the flour under the berries, word in season to the uninitiated may then sprinkle with sugar again, and bake slowly. By this means one can have the goodness of the pie in the pie, instead of the oven.

> DAMSON PRESERVE .- To four pounds of damsons put three pounds of sugar; prick each damson with a needle; dissolve the sugar with a half pint of water, and put on the fire. When it simmers, put in as many damsons as will lie on top of it; when they open take them out and lay them on a dish, and put others in, and so on until all have been in; then put them all in the kettle together, and let them stew until done. Put them in jars, and seal them.

> PRESERVED CITRON.—Cut the citron in thin slices, pare off the outside rind and take out all the seeds, put in the preserve kettle with water enough to cover it; boil till it can be pierced easily with a fork, skim it out and strain the water, placing it back in the kettle; allow threequarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of citron; dissolve the sugar in the liquor; cut three or four lemons into it and let it boil till it is as thick as required, then put in the citron and boil; when it is transparent, then it is done; if boiled too long the citron will be tough.

#### Raising Field Beans.

AT a recent meeting of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, held at Chatham, Mr. P. J. McKindley gave his ex-perience in bean culture: He said that this was peculiarly the bean-growing district of Canada, and the area of bean culture was limited even within the district. Beans succeeded best on sandy been servants in American families.

Tea is the sole beverage. It is drunk warm, without milk or sugar. When a Chinaman was asked if he never death of the control of the c tablished with a little effort which would benefit thousands. Not only could they exchange for the same varieties to prove plow; the oftener it was harrowed and cultivated the less trouble would there be with weeds; the best time to plant was from the 5th to the 10th of June, thus allowing the weeds to start their growth, so that they were killed before the crop was sown; beans were sometimes grown successive years on the same land, but the practice was a bad one; thirty bushels per acre was a good average yield, and the price was about \$1 25 per bushel; plowing sod in the fall or spring for beans was the next best thing to summer fallowing for fall wheat, and they got the two crops for about the la-bor of one; the total cost of planting beans per acre would be about \$14; the principal market for them was the United States, though our own lumber-men used a good many; the mediumsized bean was more profitable than either the small variety or the marrowfat; the bean crop was not considered any more exhaustive than barley or wheat; they had no machines for cutting two rows of beans at a time, and they were left in small bunches; the threshing was often done with a flail. but the concave of the common thresh-ing machine could be adjusted to thresh them; the straw made excellent food for sheep; the bean did not suffer from insects or disease to any extent, but some-times the blossom would blight if the weather was very hot; late beans produced the heaviest crops, but there was a good deal of risk in harvesting them, and they had often to be hand-picked

-"Henry is so practical!" said Mrs. Youngwife. "When mother went into the country last year Henry sent all her things after her the very next day; he said she might want some of them, you know. And it's kind o' funny," she went on, " mother did want them, for she has never come back to live with us since. . Wasn't it queer?"-Boston

#### [Columbus Evening Dispatch.] Plenty of Money.

Plenty of money secures leisure and buys pleasure; but will not always restore health when lost. Mr. H. Lulay, Suffield, O., writes: My wife was afflicted with Liver Complaint for fifteen years, and could not find any relief, with the aid of all the physicians we consulted. I concluded to try the Hamburg Drops. My wife was cured, and since that day we have not seen a physician in our house.

Transcript.

-"Been to the country, have you, Jones?" Jones admits that he has. "Did they set a good table?" "Oh, yes," says Jones; "the table was good enough, but there was mighty little on it, barring the cloth and dishes."

[Holly (Mich.) Register.]

THE wife of Rev. A. A. Allen had been afflicted with Rheumatlsm for the past six years; she tried St. Jacobs Cil one evening, which relieved her of all pain, and she rested in peace for the night. One bottle cured her.

The Most Desirable Stove to Buy. All our customers agree in saying that the CHARTER OAK is without doubt the best Cook Stove they ever used or sold, and be-lieve its large high oven, ample warming closet, and an excellent Reservoir, make it the most desirable stove that a housekeeper

#### No Cure No Pay.

Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are guaranteed to cure, for particulars see wrappers and pamphlets. They are reliable, have not and pamphiets. They are reliable, have not spring into popularily in a week or month and gone out of favor as rapidly, but being sustained by merit, have won a world-wide reputation, necessitating a branch in London, to supply foreign countries, while the home sales are enormous throughout the United States. Golden Medical Discovery purifies and enriches the blood, preventing fevers, and curing all skin and scrofulous affections stimulating the liver to action, relieving billousness, and curing consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs. If the bowels are costive take Pierce's Pellets (little pills.) Both sold by druggists.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 5, 1879. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Gentlemen-For years I have been a great sufferer. My trouble first started with terrible ague chills and constipations. This left me in 1878 with a racking cough and frequent bleedings from the lungs. Since this time I have been continually doctoring, consulting physicians without number. From them I received no binefit or encouragement. The most noted physicians of our city who last visited me expressed their opinions in the brief but hopeless words, "Take good care of yourself the few days you have to live, we cannot help you." I grew stealily worse under their treatment. One day, through reading your Memorandum Book, I learned of the Colden Medical Discourage. of the Golden Medical Discovery. With but Mttle hope of reilet, I purchased a bottle and took it. To my surprise and satisfaction it did me more good than all the drugs I had taken the year around. I am now steadily using it with benefit and recommend it to all to be just what it is advertised.

Sincerely yours, JAMES P. McGRATH, 50 Wight Street.

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#### "Bona Fide."

The following is taken from the columns of the York Daily, York, Pa.: "The testimonials in possess on of H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Remedies, are not manufactured to order, are "Bona Fide," and have attached date, time, place and sig-nature of the writers thereof."

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The CHARTER OAK COOK STOVE now in my kitchen has been used ten years. It bakes perfectly with less fuel than any stove that I know of; is perfectly clean, no dust or ashes escape into the room, and I cheerfully recommend it to any housekeeper wanting a first-rate stove.

"More food and less medicine, more of nourishment and strength, less of the deb litating influence of drugs is what our exhausted constitutions require," said Baron Liebig, when he perfected the composition of the "Mait Bitters," prepared by Malt Bitters of the composition of the "Mait Bitters," prepared by Malt Bitters Composition of the "Mait Bitters" of the "Mait Bitters Composition of the "Mait Bitters" o

#### Facts and Figures.

Every one of the more than 400,000 CHAR-TER OAK STOVES now in the hands of as many housekeepers have proved eminently practicable, easily kept in order, doing all kinds of cooking quickly, cleanly and with great economy of fuel and labor.

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THE best in the world. National Yeast.

#### THE MARKETS.

	" NEW YORK, Sep	tembe	r 9.	1890.
	AT LE-Native Steers	8 50	Gà	10 50
7	OTTON-Middling	1.51.000.01.00	ä	115
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į,	LOUR-Good to Choice	4 40	4	6 25
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١	WHEAT-No. 2 Winter	89	a	90
	No. 3 "	84	@	85
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1	ATS-No 2	29	4	30
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8	SUTTER-Choice Dairy	20	0	22
9	EGGS-Choice	13	6	15
g	PORK-Standard Mess	15 75	æ	16 00
	SACON—Long Clear	09	(4)	095
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	Unwashed "	21	40	20
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ě	HEEP-Good to Choice	4 20	0	4 50
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